



Indian Trading Post

TRADING POST

The establishment of the great highway of commerce, the development of the construction of the Transcontinental railways, was the Santa Fe Trail. Over this old highway, the pioneers of the Mississippi Valley held communication with the inhabitants of the interior provinces of the north, and they, in turn, carried on commercial relations by the frontiersman with various Indian tribes.

A typical frontier trading post of the early days, and as maintained today in certain localities, may be seen. Here may be witnessed the bargaining and selling conducted by the Indians and the traders exactly as these commercial transactions were performed during the past two centuries, and as may yet be witnessed among the Navajos and other tribes of New Mexico and Arizona.

APACHE

In the early history of the Southwest, Spanish conquerors and Anglo-Americans had to deal with an aboriginal race more cruel and warlike than any of the Indians peopling the Atlantic seaboard—the Apache. During more than two centuries this Arah of the desert was the foe of the settlers. During the early days of Spanish occupation the authorities endeavored to subdue the Apache by alliances with



Taos, with Underground Estufa

the Commune of the plains of Texas and Eastern New Mexico, and it was only through this arrangement that the Spanish occupation could be continued. With the opening of commerce on the Santa Fe Trail and the American occupation subsequent to the Mexican war, the American government expended vast sums in the final eradication of the Apache in the maintenance of its army and military posts in the Southwest. There were twenty tribes of Apache Indians who roamed at will throughout the Southwest and who derived their particular names from special localities.

A reproduction of an Apache rancheria or camp occupied by Apaches from Camp Verde, now a peaceful and industrial place. These Indians are especially noted as expert basket makers and today may be visited by a short overland trip from various points on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad south of Ash Fork, Arizona.

CLIFF DWELLERS

In a large cave in the cliff, the last vestiges of a Cliff Dwelling remain, a naive reminder of a people who have disappeared, leaving nothing but their houses and their artifacts.

It is supposed that the ancestor of the Pueblo Indians of today was the ancient dweller of the cliffs and cliff houses which may be seen in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. The most important of these groups of cliff dwellings may be reached by automobile from Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, and the grand ruins of Canyon de Chelly and Chaco Canyon can be reached by a side trip from Gallup, New Mexico.

NAVAJOS

Passing between the Cliff and the Butte and crossing a small stream fed by a spring at the base of a rock, we visit numerous conical structures covered with dirt, the "hogans" of the Navajos. They collected the native material for their houses on the reservation in Arizona, and followed to San Diego to construct them.

Inside, the women are sorting, carding, spinning and spinning their native wool; others are weaving symbolic patterns into beautiful Navajo blankets. The men are making silver ornaments out of Spanish coins by the most primitive methods.

The Apache and the Navajo are the most primitive races, the most widely distributed of all the Indian



Navajo Silencer

linguistic families of North America, at one time extending over parts of the southeast from near the Arctic Coast far into the northwest of Mexico and from the Pacific to Hudson Bay and from the Rio Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The local environment here reproduced reflects their living conditions as will be discovered by the visitor in northwestern New Mexico and Arizona where over 30,000 Navajos live today.

The Navajo country is most easily reached from Gallup, New Mexico.

HAVASUPAI

The beautiful home of this little band of 250 Indians is easily reached on the branch of the Santa Fe from Williams, Arizona, to the Grand Canyon, then by a few hours' journey from El Tovar.

Their village is situated romantically in Cataract Canyon, surrounded by crags, cliffs and mountains. There are beautiful falls of water over precipices of from 100 to 200 feet, and back of the falls are caves and grottoes. The Havasupai have kindly trails of character and are very hospitable.

Women among the group here may be seen making baskets, but as their numbers are few, the art is fast disappearing as the other Indian arts of the government, they are becoming prosperous agriculturists. The large adobe building the front of which is a replica of an old Indian structure at Cochiti near the entrance, is the saleroom where the products of the Indians of the Painted Desert are for sale under the direction of Fred Harvey.

PAINTED DESERT EXHIBIT



SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

PAINTED DESERT

Entrance to Painted Desert

THE PAINTED DESERT

THE Painted Desert is an exhibit of the conditions existing in the Spanish provinces of New Mexico and Arizona, at the time of the coming of the Spaniards in the 16th century and which continue to the present day. Old order, fancies, food, thoughts, politics, dogmatic, religious, artistic, domestic, etc., that have been in use for a century or more in New Mexico Pueblos have been brought here.

Even the vegetation of the desert and the garden order from the hillsides have been transported and planted so that the reproduction might approximate perfection in every detail. In a corral, a herd of many-colored goats is being tended by an Indian who uses them chiefly in throwing on its grain. Typical Indian sheep will furnish wool for the blazie weavers and meat for all. Indian ponies and burros complete the picture.

Great strings of red chili hang, drying in the sun; corn, to seed next year's crop, is suspended from poles about the houses.

Inside may be found Indian maidens grinding corn for their bread or preparing their beads; others are holding pottery or weaving baskets. The rumble of drums to the accompaniment of Indian songs may be heard on certain occasions in the afternoon or evening.



Taos Weaver

Bathing

TAOS

A reproduction of the great long rammed houses of the Pueblo of Taos. This Pueblo was first visited by the Spaniards in the year 1540 and was known to them as Awas. As stated by the late Dr. Henshaw, America's greatest anthropologist, this Pueblo is the only village of New Mexico, ancient or modern, so far discovered, the situation of which corresponds with Castejón's description and location.

Although the present buildings of Taos are not those of the Awas of the 16th century, they still preserve the appearance of the old village, and their position relative to the river and the valley is the same. Taos is therefore, together with Acuña and some of the Hopi villages, one of the best preserved examples of antiquity so far as architecture is concerned.

Prehistoric Cliff Dwellings

The Pueblo of Taos and the surrounding country is reached on the line of the Santa Fe by automobile from the City of Santa Fe or Kilton, N. M.

ESTUFAS

One of the great surprises to the Spanish explorers of the 16th century was the custom of the inhabitants in their use of what are properly known as kivas or estufas, commonly understood as council chambers for the principal of a tribe.

These council chambers, in the days of the first explorers, were also used as sleeping apartments of the men of the tribe. The rites and ceremonies of the Indians, as practiced at the coming of the Spaniards, are still carried out in the custom of the principal villages of New Mexico.

These council chambers, or estufas, were of two varieties—those built above ground and those beneath the surface of the earth. There is maintained the sacred fire, the complete symbol of which has not been disclosed by the Indians themselves, and on certain occasions one may witness some of the ceremonies connected with the life of the Indians.

ZUNI

This Pueblo is located 80 miles from Gallup on the Santa Fe railway, and in many respects is the most picturesque of all.



An aristocratic residence, and two society birds of work.

The old Pueblo of Zuni was known to the Spaniards as Haw-wah-kah and was first seen by the negro Estevan, and later by Fray Marcos de Niza, who had been sent in search of the seven cities of Cibola by the Viceroy Alonzo de Velasco. The first European to see the Navajo expedition, the first European to journey from the Gulf of Mexico across the continental to the Pacific Coast. The Pueblo of Zuni was built sometime in the 17th century a short distance from the site of the ancient Pueblo Haw-wah-kah.

ACUÑA AND OTHER PUEBLOS

Acuña, a Kerecua Pueblo of 550 inhabitants, is one of the most interesting and probably the most famous Pueblo of prehistoric times remaining in the southwest. It is built upon a rock mesa 257 feet in height, sometimes called

the city in the sky. It is located about 60 miles from the Rio Grande in Valenciana county, New Mexico. The Indian name is A-koo-ah (People of the white rock). It was discovered by Francisco Vasquez Coronado in the 16th century, at which time the population was about 5,000 hundred. The people are industrious farmers, and are famed as expert potters.

Acuña may be most conveniently reached from Acuña, New Mexico, by a twelve-mile overland journey.

HOPÍ

The word Hopí is contracted from Hopi-iti, meaning peaceful ones. These Indians speak a Shoshonean dialect and occupy six pueblos on a reservation in Northwestern Arizona. They are popularly known by the name of Mokis.

Handwerker says that the Hopi country is the province of Tusayan and is the Tolontine of Friar Murres. These people were first visited by Pedro de Torralba under orders from Coronado in 1540. About the year 1700, Hano was established at the site near Walpi by Tewa from New Mexico. The Tewa were invited by the Hopi and have lived and intermarried with them although they have retained their native speech and many of their customs. The Tewa are expert potters, while the women from the other mesa, when not occupied with household duties, may be seen making baskets. Some of the men weave blankets and ceremonial masks.

Santo Domingo Estufas

The Hopi village may be reached from Gallup, Holbrook, or Winslow by an overland trip over what is known as "THE PAINTED DESERT."

SANTO DOMINGO

The large circular chamber or estufa is built above ground and is an exact reproduction, full size of the council chamber at Santa Domingo, New Mexico.

The Tewa of Santo Domingo have adhered with more tenacity than any other of the Pueblo tribes, to their ancient rites and ceremonies. Each year, among other feast days, on the 3rd of August is celebrated their great corn festival, which is participated in and visited by the Indians and hundreds of visitors from all parts of New Mexico and the East. The dances which are given are of peculiar attractiveness.

The Pueblo of Santo Domingo contains about twelve hundred inhabitants and is clearly visible from trains passing the station bearing the name of the Pueblo.